SEMANTIC EXPRESSIONS OF GENDER VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH

Наталья Базаровна Раджапова
Термезский государственный университет
Кафедра русского языкознания

Abstract

In linguistics, various gender categories and their reflection in vocabulary are important, as well as the role of gender in the formation of the meanings of words. For example, various types of gender semantics, such as gender stereotypes and gender metaphors, have a semantic manifestation in English vocabulary.

Keywords: Gender linguistics, English, gender features, gender vocabulary, communication, communication.

Introduction

Gender studies have become an important area of study in modern linguistics. They are aimed at studying the impact of gender factors on language and communication. One of the aspects that requires special attention is the gender feature of English vocabulary. In this article, we will consider various aspects of the gender feature of English vocabulary, namely: gender aspects in English vocabulary, gender semantics and lexical units, lexical means of expressing social roles, gender differences in interaction and communication, gender features in the political and public sphere, as well as gender features in popular culture and the media [1].

The study of lexical means that are used to express social roles in English contributes to the formation of various lexical units that reflect gender roles and statuses in society, as well as their impact on perception and interaction between the sexes.

In society, there are always differences in the use of language by men and women in the process of communication, as well as their impact on communication and mutual understanding between the sexes. For example, differences in the linguistic behavior of men and women in politics and public activities affect the perception of political leaders and decisions. In addition, differences in the representation of men and women in cinema, music, advertising and other spheres of popular culture, as well as their characteristic influence on the formation of gender stereotypes and roles.

Such research methods, including literature analysis, data collection and analysis, and interpretation of the results [2], will help expand our understanding of the gender specificity of English vocabulary and its impact on communication and society as a whole.

The study of gender features of English vocabulary is relevant and important in modern society, where the issues of gender equality and gender identity are becoming more and more important. English is one of the most widely spoken and influential languages in the world, and its vocabulary can reflect and support certain stereotypes and inequalities between men and women.

A study of the gender characteristics of English vocabulary will help to better understand which words and expressions can be discriminatory or discriminatory in relation to certain genders, as well as contribute to the creation of a more inclusive and equal language environment.

In this article, the object of research is English vocabulary, and the subject of research is gender features associated with the use of language. The analysis of lexical units in the English language determines which of them can be associated with a certain sex or gender identity [4]. They study which words and expressions are more often used in the context of men or women, as well as explore possible stereotypes and prejudices related to gender that may be reflected in vocabulary. The analysis of gender units of English vocabulary aims to reveal and analyze the differences in the use of words and expressions depending on gender and to provide an overview of the gender characteristics of English vocabulary.

Gender in English vocabulary is an important topic to study as it reflects socio-cultural norms and perceptions of the roles and status of men and women in society. In English, there are differences in the use of words and expressions to refer to men and women [5], as well as to describe their characteristics and roles. These differences reflect the historical roots of gender differences in English vocabulary.

One of the historical roots of gender differences in English vocabulary is the patriarchal system that has prevailed in society for many centuries. In the patriarchal system, men were considered the head of the family and had more power and privileges than women. This was also reflected in the language, where masculine forms of words were considered neutral, and feminine forms were accompanied by additional shades or restrictions [6].

For example, there are many words in the English language that have different forms for masculine and feminine genders. Some of them are professional names, such as "actor" and "actress", "waiter" and "waitress", "doctor" and "doctor". In such cases, the use of different forms may give the impression that men and women are engaged in different types of activities or have different professional qualities [7].

In addition, there are words in the English vocabulary that have negative connotations when they are applied to women but not to men. For example, the word "baba" has a negative connotation and is used to describe a woman who is considered unpleasant or incompetent. At the same time, a similar word for a man, "man", does not carry such a negative connotation. These differences in the use of words can reinforce stereotypes and prejudices against women [8].

The historical roots of gender differences in English vocabulary are also related to the fact that there was an idea of women as weak and dependent creatures in society. This is reflected in the use of words and expressions that associate women with tenderness, beauty and emotionality, while men are attributed the qualities of strength, determination and aggressiveness. For example, the words "beauty" and "tenderness" are often associated with women, while the words "strength" and "determination" are associated with men. These associations can create restrictions and stereotypes in relation to men and women [9].

However, in modern society, there are changes in the use of gender terms and expressions. With the growth of gender equality and awareness of the importance of inclusion, more and more people are becoming aware of the problems associated with gender differences in language. As

a result, new terms and expressions are emerging that seek to be more politically correct and inclusive.

For example, the term "actor" instead of "actress" is now increasingly used to describe actors regardless of their gender. New words are also emerging, such as "chairperson" instead of "chairman" and "firefighter" instead of "fireman". These changes in language reflect the desire for a more equal and inclusive society.

In conclusion, it can be said that gender aspects in English vocabulary have historical roots associated with the patriarchal system and ideas about the roles of men and women. These differences are reflected in the use of words and expressions, as well as in the associations and connotations associated with different genders. However, with the growing awareness of gender equality and the importance of inclusion, there has been a change in the use of gendered terms and expressions. These changes aim to create a more equitable and inclusive language that reflects the equality of all people [10].

In the conclusion of this study on the topic "Gender Features of English Vocabulary", which considered gender aspects in English vocabulary, gender semantics and lexical units, lexical means of expressing social roles, gender differences in interaction and communication, gender features in the political and public sphere, the following conclusions can be made.

In the course of the study, it was revealed that English vocabulary reflects gender aspects and socio-cultural norms of society. In language, there are words and expressions that are tied to a certain gender and express social roles and stereotypes. However, there are also lexical units that do not have a clear gender meaning and can be used for both men and women.

The gender semantics of English vocabulary is manifested in the fact that some words and expressions can have different meanings depending on the gender of the speaker or addressee. For example, words denoting professions can be associated with a certain gender, which can influence the choice of profession and create gender inequalities [11].

Lexical means of expressing social roles play an important role in the formation of gender stereotypes and norms. In English, there are words and expressions that describe behaviors, characteristics, and expectations for men and women. This can lead to restrictions and inequality in society [12].

Gender differences in interaction and communication are manifested in the use of certain words and expressions that may indicate the gender of the speaker or addressee. In addition, there are differences in language strategies that may be linked to gender norms and expectations.

Gender specificity in the political and public spheres is manifested in the use of certain words and expressions that may reflect stereotypes and inequalities. In political discourse, there are often words and expressions that are associated with male power and authority, while women may face discrimination and lack of representation.

Gender features in popular culture and the media are manifested in the use of certain words and images that create and maintain gender stereotypes. In the media, there are often ideas about men and women, which can be unrealistic and limiting [13].

In general, the study of gender features of English vocabulary allows us to better understand the influence of language on the formation of gender stereotypes and inequality. This allows us to draw attention to problems and propose measures to create a more equal and inclusive society.

Further research in this area can help change language practices and create a fairer and more equitable environment for all.

REFERENCES

1. Avtarkhanova E. I. Gendernaya rol' v angliyskoy reklame [Gender role in English advertising]. – 2020. – P. 67-71.

2. Bakumova E. V., Sheygal E. I. Rolevaya struktura politicheskogo diskursa [Role structure of political discourse]. – 2002.

3. Bezborodova S. A. Razvitie inoyazychnoy professional'noy leksicheskoy kompetentsii s uchetom gendernykh osobennostey studentov [Development of foreign language professional lexical competence taking into account gender features of students]. Sir. 1. Problems of Education, Science and Culture. 2016.№ 2

4. Budnik E. A., Pantyushina A. N. Taking into account gender features in the placement of outdoor advertising. – 2014. – №. 1 (47). – P. 82-86.

5. Bhatti N. V., Gorbacheva O. A., Kharitonova E. Y. Kategoriya politenosti v indoevropeyskikh yazykov: sravnitel'nyi aspekt (na materiale angliyskogo, nemetskogo, russkogo i urdu) [The category of politeness in Indo-European languages: comparative aspect (based on the material of English, German, Russian and Urdu)]. History, pedagogy, philology. – 2022. – T. 28. – №. 3. – P. 152-161.

6. Vandysheva A. V. Gender-oriented vocabulary in the language picture of the world (based on the material of English, Russian and German languages) // Rostov-on-Don–2007 diss. Candidate of Philological Sciences. – 2007.

7. Radzhapova N. B. Evolution of lexical units denoting men and women // Philological research: language, literature, education. – 2024. – T. 4. – №. 4. – P. 67-69.

8. Vladimirova S. V., Vorob'eva E. K. Pozitivnye emotsii v angliyskogo yazyke: Gendernyy aspekt [Positive emotions in the English language: Gender aspect]. – 2022. – №. 6 (97). – P. 399-401.

9. Voloshina K. S. Phraseologizm kak sredstvo kontseptualizatsii ponyatiya "gender":(na materiale angliyskogo i russkogo yazykov) [Phraseology as a means of conceptualization of the concept of "gender"based on the material of English and Russian languages)]. – 2010.

11. Gvozdeva A. A. Yazykovaya kartina mira: lingvokul'turologicheskie i gendernye osobennosti (na materiale khudozhestvennykh proizvedenii russkoyazychnykh i angloyazychnykh avtorov) [Language picture of the world: linguoculturological and gender features (based on the material of artistic works of Russian-speaking and English-speaking authors)]. – 2004.

12. Radzhapova N. B. SINTAKSIS GENDERNOGO LEKSIKI V RUSSKOM YAZYKE [Syntax of gender vocabulary in Russian]. – 2024. – T. 5. – №. 5. – P. 58-60.

13. Denisova A. A., Pushkareva N. L., Ryabov O. V. Slovar' gendernykh terminov [Dictionary of gender terms]. – 2002. Available at: http://library.khpg.org/files/docs/1438501561.doc (accessed: 02.04.2024).